

The destruction due to this typhoon must be considered under two divisions: That due to the typhoon center as it passed over southern Luzon, from San Bernardino Strait to the China Sea, and that due to the heavy rains over Isabela Province. The ruin from the latter was very extensive. On December 2 and 3, as the typhoon moved across the Archipelago toward the China Sea three lives were lost together with considerable damage to houses of light material and to crops. On December 3, however, there were heavy rains over the headwaters of the Cagayan River due to the front between the southeasterly winds of the typhoon and the northeast monsoon air. The result was a terrible flood along the Cagayan River valley; the damage was greatest in Isabela Province. The provincial governor reported that one family was carried on a raft from their town in Isabela Province to a point about three miles from the mouth of the river because there was no chance to rescue them along the course of the river. The rich tobacco land along the banks of the river has been almost useless because of the thick deposit of gravel and sand left by the waters. The people suffered greatly; towns and cities along the banks were washed away suddenly by the rapid onrush of the flood. On December 18, after the government officials had visited the region and made their reports, a report of 67 dead and 173 missing was made to the public. The rainfall reports received from Echague, Isabela Province, during the period of the flood, are as follows: for the 24-hour periods ending at 6 a. m. December 3, 1.23 inches; 6 a. m. December 4, 6.81 inches; and 6 a. m. December 5, 1.68 inches. These are the only data available at present concerning the intensity of the rainfall, which caused these destructive floods so far from the path of the center of the typhoon.

CLIMATOLOGICAL TABLES

DESCRIPTION OF TABLES AND CHARTS

(J. P. Kohler)

Table 1 presents average and extreme values for 45 climatic districts, based on all available data ascertained by regular and cooperative Weather Bureau stations.

Table 2 gives the data ordinarily needed for climatological studies for about 180 Weather Bureau stations making simultaneous observations at 7:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. daily, seventy-fifth meridian time, and for about 20 others making only one observation. The altitudes of the instruments above ground are also given.

Beginning with January 1, 1932, all wind movements and velocities published herein are corrected to true values by applying to the anemometer readings corrections determined by actual tests in wind tunnels and elsewhere.

Table 3 gives, for about 37 stations of the Canadian Meteorological Service, the means of pressure and temperature, total precipitation, depth of snowfall, and the respective departures from normal values except in the case of snowfall. The sea-level pressures have been computed according to the method described by Prof. F. H. Bigelow in the REVIEW of January 1902, 30: 13-16.

Table 4 lists the severe local storms reported in the United States during the month. It is compiled from reports furnished mostly by officials of the Weather Bureau.

CHART I.—Temperature departures.—This chart presents the departures of the monthly mean surface temperatures from the monthly normals. The shaded portions of the chart indicate areas of positive departures and unshaded portions indicate areas of negative departures.

Depression, December 16 to 24.—From December 16, 2 p. m., until the 18th, there existed a low-pressure area over the Western Caroline Islands, having only a vague center which moved toward the Philippines. On the morning of the 19th, there seemed to be a depression about 300 miles east of Mindanao. From the data available at the time, it was apparently moving west-northwest toward Surigao Strait. Later on, however, it was located south of Mindanao, so that its course on December 19 and 20 was west-southwest. It continued west-southwest across southern Mindanao, crossed the Moro Gulf inclining westward, passed over the northern part of the Sulu Archipelago during the afternoon of December 21, moving west by north, and entered the China Sea through the Balabac Strait. Not until December 24 could one be sure that it had filled up. At no portion of its course did it appear to have any great intensity.

Depression, December 21 to 26.—A low-pressure area over the western Caroline Islands, December 21 to 23, finally manifested itself as a depression central about 180 miles west by north of Palau Island. From this position it moved northwest to the island of Samar and was located between Borongan and Calbayog at 6 a. m. December 24. It changed its course to the west and crossed the Visayan Islands during the forenoon and afternoon. The next day, it was in the China Sea and was becoming weaker; on December 26 it was reported to be filling up. At no time were there any strong winds at the surface; and the lowest barometer reading reported was 752.1 mm (29.610 inches) from Calbayog, Samar, on December 24 at 6 a. m. Even though the winds were not strong and the barometers were quite high, there was rainfall over a large area around the center of the depression.

Generalized lines connect places having approximately equal departures of like sign. This chart of monthly surface temperature departures in the United States was first published in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for July 1909, but smaller charts appear in W. B. Bulletin U for 1873 to June 1909, inclusive.

CHART II.—Tracks of centers of ANTYCLINES; and CHART III.—Tracks of centers of CYCLONES. The roman numerals show the chronological order of the centers. The figures within the circles show the days of the month, the location indicated being that at 7:30 a. m., seventy-fifth meridian time. Within each circle is also an entry of the last three figures of the highest barometric reading (chart II) or (chart III) the lowest reading reported at or near the center at that time, in both cases as reduced to sea level and standard gravity. The intermediate 7:30 p. m. locations are indicated by dots. The inset map on chart II shows the departure of monthly mean pressure from normal and the inset on chart III shows the change in mean pressure from the preceding month.

The use of a new base map for charts II and III began with the January 1930 issue.

CHART IV.—Percentage of clear sky between sunrise and sunset.—The average cloudiness at each regular Weather Bureau station is determined by numerous personal observations between sunrise and sunset. The difference between the observed cloudiness and 100 is assumed to represent the percentage of clear sky, and the values thus obtained are the basis of this chart. The chart does not relate to the night hours.

CHART V.—Total precipitation.—The scales of shading with appropriate lines show the distribution of the monthly precipitation according to reports from both regular and cooperative observers. The inset on this chart shows the departure of the monthly totals from the corresponding normals, as indicated by the reports from the regular stations.

CHART VI.—Isobars at sea level and isotherms at surface; prevailing winds.—The pressures have been reduced to sea level and standard gravity by the method described by Prof. Frank H. Bigelow in the REVIEW for January 1902, 30: 13-16. The pressures have also been reduced to the mean of the 24 hours by the application of a suitable correction to the mean of 7:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. readings at stations taking two observations daily, and to the 7:30 a. m. or the 7:30 p. m. observation at stations taking but a single observation.

The diurnal corrections so applied, except for stations established since 1901, will be found in the Annual Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, 1900-1901, volume 2, table 27, pages 140-164.

The sea-level temperatures are now omitted and average surface temperatures substituted. The isotherms can-

not be drawn in such detail as might be desired, for data from only the regular Weather Bureau stations are used.

The prevailing wind directions are determined from hourly observations at almost all the stations. A few stations determine their prevailing directions from the daily or twice-daily observations only.

CHART VII.—Wind roses for selected stations.—The publication of this chart began in the REVIEW for January 1935 and gives wind roses for 28 selected stations. The roses are based on hourly percentages for the month.

CHART VIII.—Total snowfall.—This is based on the reports from regular and cooperative observers and shows the depth in inches of the snowfall during the month. In general the depth is shown by lines connecting places of equal snowfall, but in special cases figures also are given. This chart is published only when the snowfall is sufficiently extensive to justify its preparation. The inset on this chart, when included, shows the depth of snow on the ground at 7:30 p. m. of the Monday nearest the end of the month and is a copy of the snow chart appearing in the snow and ice bulletin for that week.

CHARTS IX, X, ETC.—North Atlantic weather maps for particular days.

CONDENSED CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY

In the following table are given for the various sections of the climatological service of the Weather Bureau the monthly average temperature and total rainfall; the stations reporting the highest and lowest temperatures, with dates of occurrence; the stations reporting the greatest and least total precipitation; and other data as indicated by the several headings.

The mean temperature for each section, the highest and lowest temperatures, the average precipitation, and the greatest and least monthly amounts are found by using all trustworthy records available.

The mean departures from normal temperatures and precipitation are based only on records from stations that have 10 or more years of observations. Of course, the number of such records is smaller than the total number of stations.

TABLE 1.—Condensed climatological summary of temperature and precipitation by sections, January 1937

Section	Temperature								Precipitation							
	Section average	Departure from the normal	Monthly extremes				Section average	Departure from the normal	Greatest monthly				Least monthly			
			Station	Highest	Date	Station			Station	In.	Amount	Station	Amount	Station	Amount	
Alabama	58.7	+12.3	Evergreen	86	18	Florence	22	4	1.78	8.54	15.35	Geneva	.63	2.63		
Arizona	32.9	-10.7	Granite Reef	82	7	Fort Valley	-31	22	1.73	+3.70	4.63	2 stations	.10			
Arkansas	41.8	+5	Portland	80	8	3 stations	9	22	12.61	+4.23	21.26	Fort Smith	.41			
California	34.4	-10.2	Yorba Linda	71	10	Boca	-45	20	3.92	-.89	14.66	El Centro	.03			
Colorado	13.9	-10.0	Walsenburg	78	12	Sunbeam (near)	-47	9	.77	+.01	12.95	Pagosa Springs (near)	T			
Florida	69.3	+10.1	Daytona Beach	92	15	Quincy	39	28	1.78	-1.01	4.52	Clermont	.00			
Georgia	58.1	+11.0	Fargo	87	10	Dahlonega	26	4	6.85	+2.53	13.89	Waycross	1.35			
Idaho	8.8	-15.0	Bungalow	56	16	Tetonia	-48	21	1.83	-.37	4.88	Challis	.08			
Illinois	28.3	+1.8	Cairo	67	14	Henry	-12	23	5.98	+3.64	22.97	Brookport	19.03	2.01		
Indiana	33.4	+4.3	Seymour	75	9	Albion	-13	23	9.91	+6.74	21.39	La Salle	1.92			
Iowa	12.8	-5.6	Keokuk	46	6	2 stations	-30	10	2.25	-1.15	4.79	Evans Landing	Whiting			
Kansas	21.3	-8.3	Johnson	63	16	Bun Oak	-20	23	1.40	+1.73	5.33	Melrose	Lenox	.48		
Kentucky	43.6	+7.6	Pippavass	76	8	Lovelaceville	13	23	15.75	+11.18	2 stations	Pittsburg	T			
Louisiana	59.1	+7.3	3 stations	85	10	Ruston	25	23	8.72	+3.79	22.97	Earlinton	2.39			
Maryland-Delaware	41.9	+7.9	Takoma, Md.	77	9	2 stations	11	5	7.52	+4.22	18.87	Port Eads	1.44			
Michigan	23.7	+2.7	St. Joseph	63	8	Bessemer	-27	26	2.32	+4.48	10.61	Melville	11.46			
Minnesota	-8	-10.0	Winona	42	4	Pogekama Falls	-47	19	1.45	+6.69	2 stations	Pineydale	Keedysville, Md.	.63		
Mississippi	55.7	+8.2	Forest	88	22	Tunica	21	23	11.43	+6.26	21.48	Hickory	St. Ignace	.44		
Missouri	28.5	-2.3	Caruthersville	70	14	Louisiana	-15	23	6.38	+3.99	16.61	Parma	Biloxi	1.79		
Montana	-4	-19.7	Simpson (near)	48	4	Seeley Lake	-53	7	.77	-.11	3.44	Hedge Dam	2 stations	.06		
Nebraska	9.9	-13.0	2 stations	49	4	Gordon	-27	7	.89	+3.37	6.21	Tecumseh	Thorne	T		
Nevada	13.5	-15.8	Las Vegas	61	31	San Jacinto	-50	8	1.46	+2.27	6.34	Marlette Lake	Dunn Center	.23		
New England	30.8	+8.1	Fitchburg, Mass.	68	25	Fort Kent, Maine	-26	28	4.36	+3.85	8.19	Old Greenwich	Montgomery	1.63		
New Jersey	40.3	+9.4	Hammonton	72	9	Dayton	9	28	6.30	+2.73	8.31	Conn.	Sandy Hook	.63		
New Mexico	26.5	-7.1	Hatch	77	28	Gavilan (near)	-37	22	.38	-.18	2.26	Indian Mills	Willard	.00		
New York	31.5	+8.2	Cairo	68	15	North Lake	-16	27	4.86	+1.89	14.25	High Market	Avon	1.68		
North Carolina	51.8	+10.1	Sloan	85	14	Mount Mitchell	13	4	7.85	+4.04	12.45	Highlands	Willard	3.33		
North Dakota	-8.3	-14.9	3 stations	38	13	3 stations	-44	7	.67	+2.22	2.41	Fullerton	Dunn Center	.04		
Ohio	35.9	+7.4	do	72	8	Holgate	-9	23	9.42	+6.31	14.88	Fernbank	Montgomery	4.58		
Oklahoma	32.4	-5.4	Smithville	76	8	2 stations	-8	6	2.22	+.79	7.81	Grove	Boise City	.07		

TABLE 4.—*Severe local storms, January 1937—Continued*

[Compiled by Mary O. Souder from reports submitted by Weather Bureau officials. The table herewith contains such data as have been received concerning severe local storms that occurred during the month. A revised list of tornadoes will appear in the United States Meteorological Yearbook]

Place	Date	Time	Width of path, yards	Loss of life	Value of property destroyed	Character of storm	Remarks
Topeka, Kans.	7-8					Sleet	An unprecedent fall of sleet, 2.6 inches, some remaining on the ground until the close of the month. Pavements and sidewalks slippery.
Wichita, Kans.	7-8					do	Thunder, lightning, and zero weather accompanied the sleet which fell to the depth of 2.5 inches. Several accidents reported.
Columbia, Mo., and vicinity	7-8					Glaze	This storm reported as the worst glaze storm ever known in this section. Homes without electric service for from 4 days to more than 2 weeks. Property damage not estimated. \$40,000 loss to public utilities alone. Many old trees and much shrubbery ruined. For the second day, Hannibal, Bowling Green, Louisiana, and other northeastern Missouri cities were isolated from outside communication except for delayed-schedule train service. Other cities in central Missouri likewise isolated or had greatly impaired telephone and telegraph facilities. On the 9th, for the first time in 21 years, the Weather Bureau office at Columbia, Mo., was without connection with other weather stations throughout the country, the observer being unable to print the map for lack of information.
Texas, northeastern portion	7-12				\$3,000,000	do	Icicles formed on the fire escape of the building occupied by the Dallas Weather Bureau office, about noon, Jan. 7, thawed 12:25 p. m., Jan. 12, which is the longest period for icicles to have remained on objects suspended in the air, in this vicinity since the regular Weather Bureau station was established. Ice on wires 1 to 2 inches thick near Athens and Tyler, Tex.
Arkansas, northwestern portion	8-9					Rain and sleet	This reported to be probably the worst ice storm in the history of this section of the State. Timber and shrubbery severely damaged. Power and communication lines broken.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	13	12:40- 3:15 p. m.				Glaze	Streets and walks hazardous.
Cleveland, Ohio, and vicinity	13-14	P. m.			10,000	Gale	Several buildings wrecked; chimney blown down.
Cleveland, Ohio	14				25,000	Heavy rain	Streams overflowed; sewers inadequate in some sections; several manufacturing plants flooded.
Block Island, R. I.	17					Wind	Winds increased during afternoon and evening causing the New York boats to anchor in the bay until conditions were such that they could proceed to New York. Block Island was without boat service.
Milwaukee, Wis.	20					Glaze	Bus traffic to Chicago, Green Bay, and the Northwest was completely stopped.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	20-21					Sleet and glaze	Streets and walks extremely slippery. Thin film of snow in the evening of the 21st increased the hazard. Several minor injuries and accidents reported.
Harrisburg, Pa.	20-21					Glaze	Streets and walks dangerously slippery.
Rapid City, S. Dak., vicinity of	20-21					Wind and snow	Snow drifted causing obstruction to transportation.
Oklahoma City, Okla.	21	A. m.				Sleet	The severe intensity of the sleet made driving dangerous.
Springfield, Mo., and vicinity	21-22					do	2 inches of sleet covered the ground at 2 p. m., and changed to light, dry snow at 7:40 p. m., and by 3:30 p. m., on the 22d, approximately 2½ inches of sleet covered with 7½ inches of snow was on the ground. Traffic was greatly delayed.
Memphis, Tenn., and vicinity	22-23				100,000	Glaze	Traffic hazardous; damage to streets and bridges.
Arkansas	22-24					Rain and sleet	Freezing rain in connection with sleet was exceptionally heavy in the northern portion, the ground being coated with ice to the depth of 4 inches. Timber, shade trees and shrubbery severely damaged. Telegraph, telephone, and power lines down leaving some sections without lights and communication service from 2 to 3 days.
Cleveland, Ohio	24					Heavy rain	Streams overflowed; streets flooded in some sections; sewers being inadequate.
Norfolk, Va.	29				800	Wind	High winds caused unusually high tide, flooding the low-lying sections, tying up traffic for several hours. Damage to plate-glass windows, signs and awnings.
Wichita, Kans.	30			4		Mist and fog	Thin ice-coating formed on all objects; pavements dangerously slippery; several persons injured.
Rhode Island	31	P. m.		4		Rain and wind	Many persons injured in highway accidents because of low visibility.
Oregon ¹	Jan. 31- Feb. 1			5		Snow and rain	Main arteries of travel blocked by record storm. Travel by stage and private automobile impossible, except in limited sections where snow plows worked or where rain had fallen. All air line trips during day and night canceled. Telephone and telegraph lines down generally in the area south of Salem to Grants Pass and on the southwest Oregon coast. In Portland a marquee of a downtown hotel collapsed under weight of snow. Portland physicians marooned in own homes and residences of patients.

¹ From press reports.